United Nations A/HRC/38/44/Add.3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 June 2018

English only

Human Rights Council
Thirty-eighth session
18 June–6 July 2018
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions*

Addendum

Overview of activities undertaken by the mandate since 1 March 2017, including observations on communications transmitted between 1 March 2017 and 28 February 2018 and replies received between 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018

* Reproduced as received.

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Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions: Overview of activities undertaken by the mandate since 1 March 2017, including observations on communications transmitted between 1 March 2017 and 28 February 2018 and replies received between 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018

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I. Activities of the Special Rapporteur

1. The present report covers the main activities undertaken by the Special Rapporteur since 1 March 2017, including activities undertaken in preparation of her most recent thematic report on the unlawful death of refugees and migrants to the General Assembly (A/72/335). Information on earlier activities can be found in her previous report to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/35/23).

A. Country visits

2. The Special Rapporteur carried out official visits to the Republic of Iraq from 14 to 23 November 2017 (A/HRC/38/44/Add.1), and to El Salvador from 25 January to 5 February 2018 (A/HRC/38/44/Add.2), at the invitation of the respective Governments.

3. The Special Rapporteur sent requests for official visits to the Governments of Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, the United States of America, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Syrian Arab Republic, and reminders to Pakistan, Nigeria, Kenya and the Republic of Yemen.[1] She welcomes the positive response received from Nigeria on 4 June 2018. She regrets that, at the time of submission of the present report, she had not received responses from the other aforementioned states.

4. She thanks the Government of Mozambique for responding positively during the reporting period to her request for a visit sent prior and encourages other Governments who have yet to respond to her requests to consider extending an invitation for a visit in the near future.

B. Communications

5. Observations on communications sent between 1 March 2017 and 28 February 2018 and responses received from States and other actors between 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018 are contained in section II of this report.

C. Press releases

6. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur issued, alone or jointly, 51 press statements. They raised a variety of themes and country specific issues, including:

- The imposition of the death penalty – for crimes that do not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes", after trials that reportedly did not meet fair trial and due process standards, on child offenders and persons with psycho-social disabilities, as well as extraditions of persons to countries where they risk receiving the death penalty,
- Death threats against and attacks on media professionals, journalists and human rights defenders,
- Unlawful deaths and killings, including of migrants and refugees, LGBTI persons and women,
- State's failure to protect, including legislation,

[1] Libya transmitted on 11 October 2017; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Yemen transmitted on 17 May 2018; Syrian Arab Republic transmitted on 18 May 2018; the others on 20 March 2018.

- Excessive use of force by State agents, as part of anti-drugs operations, during arrest and in the context of protests.[2]

D. Meetings and other activities

7. The Special Rapporteur also chaired, organized and/or participated in several meetings, conferences and other events, including:

- Interactive dialogue with the Government of Canada (6 to 7 April 2017, Ottowa),
- World Press Freedom Day event organized by UNESCO (2 to 4 May 2017, Jakarta, Indonesia),
- Policy Forum: Drug Issues, Different Perspectives (5 to 8 May 2017, Manila, Philippines),
- Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity co-organized by OHCHR and UNESCO (29 June 2017, Geneva),
- Expert Seminar on integrating a Gender Perspective into the work of Special Procedures organized by the Geneva Academy (1 July 2017, Geneva),
- Expert Workshop on Witchcraft and Human Rights organized by the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism (21 to 22 September 2017, Geneva),
- UNODC and OHCHR launch of a resource book on the use of force and firearms in law enforcement (22 September 2017, Geneva),
- 2017 Dublin Platform on Human Rights Defenders (17 October 2017, Dublin, Ireland),
- Annual Conference of the International Bar Association, Panel Event on Extrajudicial Killing and State Policy (9 October 2017, Sidney, Australia),
- Roundtable discussion on the thematic report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of the unlawful death of migrants and refugees (A/72/335), held in the margins of the seventy-second General Assembly and organized by the mandate (27 October 2017, New York),
- Global Compact on Migration preparatory meeting (4 to 6 December 2017, Puerto Vallarta, Mexico),
- Briefing for United Nations Security Council Member States on Iraq organized by the Kingdom of the Netherlands (20 February 2018, New York),
- Expert meeting on the draft treaty on crimes against humanity (12 March 2018, New York),
- Expert Meeting on large-scale DNA data crossing of missing migrants organized by EEAF (15 to 17 January 2018, Mexico City, Mexico),
- Expert panel on the accountability for killings of women and LGBTI persons during conflict, held in the margins of the Commission on the Status of Women, and organized by the mandate, co-sponsored by the Government of Finland, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and City University of New York Law School (19 March 2018, New York),

[2] The full list of press statements issued can be found at: http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/NewsSearch.aspx?MID=SR_Summ_Executions.

- Dialogue between the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and United Nations Human Rights mechanisms on sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex (26 to 28 March 2018, Washington D.C., United States of America),

- Expert Drafting Group and Colloquium on the Rights of Missing and Dead Migrants and Refugees organized by Last Rights (10 to 11 May 2018, Lesvos, Greece),

- Working Group on Security and Human Rights, as part of the 25th anniversary celebration of the World Conference on Human Rights, organized by the Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the City of Vienna and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights (22 to 23 May 2018, Vienna, Austria),

- 2018 World Congress on Justice for Children: "Strengthening Justice Systems for Children: Challenges, including disengagement from violent extremism", participated as a member of the Committee of Honour (28 to 30 May 2018, Paris, France).

II. Observations on communications

A. Introduction

8. The present report contains observations by the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions on communications sent between 1 March 2017 and 28 February 2018 and responses received from States and other actors between 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018. During the period under review, the Special Rapporteur sent 122 communications to 55 States and 3 other actors. Out of this total, 110 communications were sent jointly with other mandates, while 12 communications were sent by this mandate alone. Of all communications sent, 61 were urgent appeals, 50 were allegation letters and 11 were other letters.

9. In the present report, the Special Rapporteur offers her observations on the communications sent and the replies received during the reporting period as well as patterns observed. These observations are based on two tables detailing the correspondence sent and received during the period under review: Tabulation (A) in section III of the present report details cases transmitted and replies received to communications sent during the reporting period, and Tabulation (B) in section IV of the report details cases transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of death penalty safeguards

B. Observations on all cases (Tabulation A)

1. Numbers of communications sent and replies received

10. The communication report of special procedures provides basic statistics with respect to the responsiveness of States overall to different mandates.[3] With respect to this mandate, the Special Rapporteur received responses to 75 out of 122 communications sent within the reporting period. She thanks all Governments who have replied to her communications for their cooperation. Forty-seven of the communications are yet to be responded to. In the same period, the Special Rapporteur also received replies to 6 previous communications, i.e. sent prior to the reporting period, for which she is grateful. This means the overall timely response rate for communications sent by this mandate is

[3] The communications reports of special procedures can be found here: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/CommunicationsreportsSP.aspx.

approximately 61 per cent. This rate is slightly lower than that of the system-wide reply rate for special procedures communications, which reached 68 per cent in 2017. However, it should be noted that some of the responses included in this number are purely procedural in nature.

11. During the reporting period, nearly three quarters of States replied to one or more of the communications addressed to them (39 out of 55). The Special Rapporteur would like to thank all States who have responded substantively and in a timely manner to all or some of the communications sent. The assessment of individual cases in which the Special Rapporteur has intervened is an essential part of her work. Government responses allow for a greater understanding of the cases, policies, and circumstances. The Governments of Bahrain, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Spain. Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Viet Nam replied substantively (addressing all or some of the questions raised) and within the required deadline to all the communications addressed to them during the reporting period.

12. A number of States replied substantively to some of the communications sent to them. They include Afghanistan, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America. A handful of States did not submit a timely reply to any of the communications transmitted to them, or have submitted merely an acknowledgement of receipt, including Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, India, Israel, Libya, the Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. The responses from some of these States have arrived after the required deadline and for that reason fall outside the reporting period of the present report.

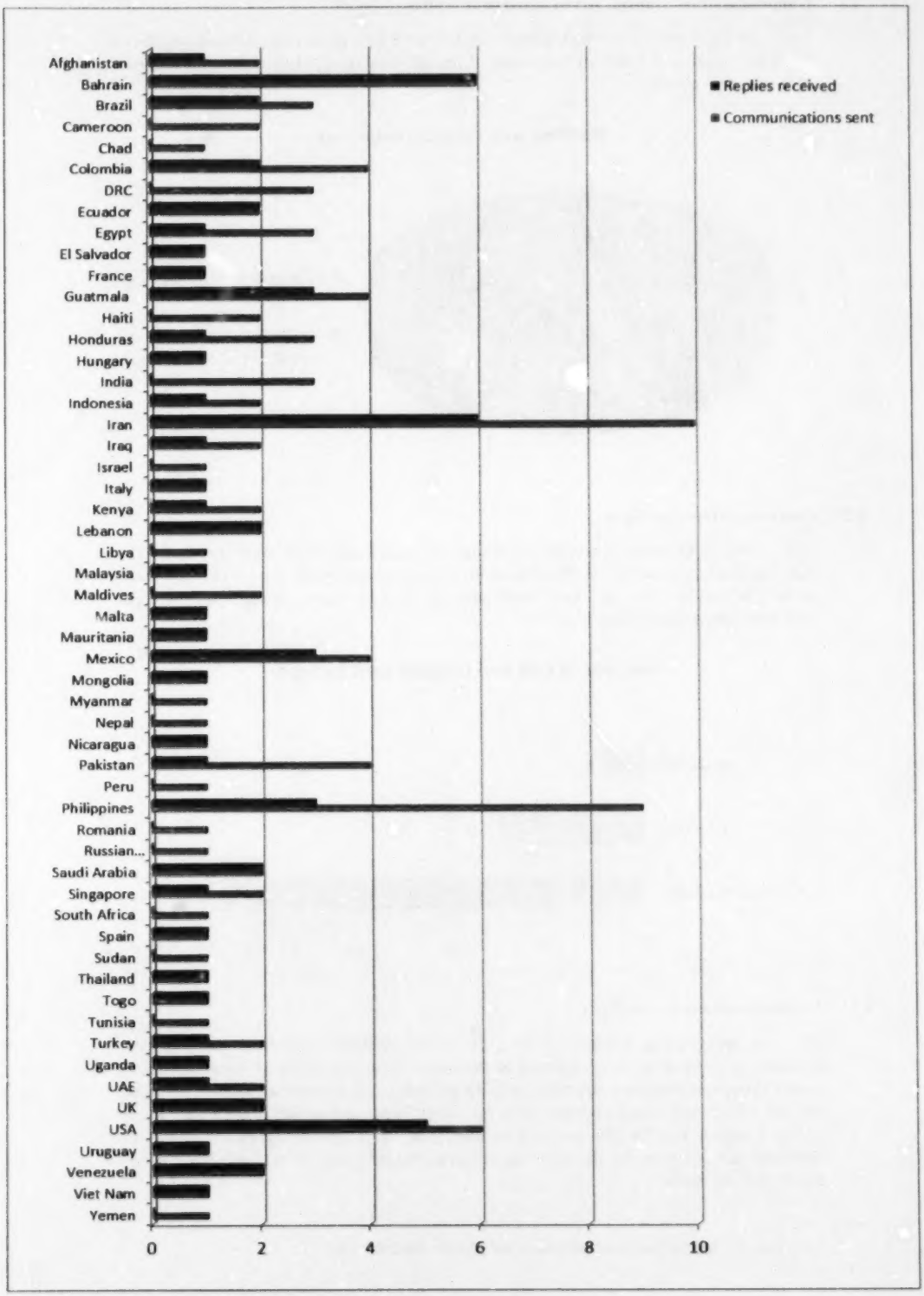
13. In its resolution 35/15, the Human Rights Council urged States "[t]o cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his or her tasks, to supply all necessary information requested by him or her and to react appropriately and expeditiously to his or her urgent appeals, and those Governments that have not yet responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur to do so without further delay". Therefore, the Special Rapporteur reiterates her appeal to all Governments to respond substantively to communications in a timely manner so as to assist and cooperate with her mandate efficiently in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 35/15. In all instances where no substantive responses were received, the Special Rapporteur urges Governments to provide them as soon as possible.

14. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur also sent communications to three non-State actors including a corporation (Anglo-American), de facto authorities in Sana'a, Yemen, and the European Union. She thanks the European Union for the substantive response received and notes that an acknowledgement of receipt has been received from Anglo American.[4] She regrets that no response has been received from the de facto authorities in Sana'a,Yemen.

15. The following table reflects the number of communications sent to each State and the number of replies of a substantive nature received within the required deadline. Such replies comprise both substantive replies and replies that address some substantive issues. Acknowledgements of receipt are not considered as a reply for the purpose of this table, as they do not provide an effective response to the questions raised.[5]

[4] Substantive responses have also been received from Anglo American outside the reporting period.

[5] With the sole exception of the response received in relation to the letter transmitted to Mongolia on 14 August 2017 (case no. MNG 1/2017) since the purpose of this communication was to welcome the Government's decision to abolish the death penalty and did not request a response. Therefore, the acknowledgement or receipt received from Mongolia has been considered as a substantive response.


Afghanistan
Bahrain
Brazil
Cameroon
Chad
Colombia
DRC
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
France
Guatmala
Haiti
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Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Kenya
Lebanon
Libya
Malaysia
Maldives
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Mauritania
Mexico
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Saudi Arabia
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
UAE
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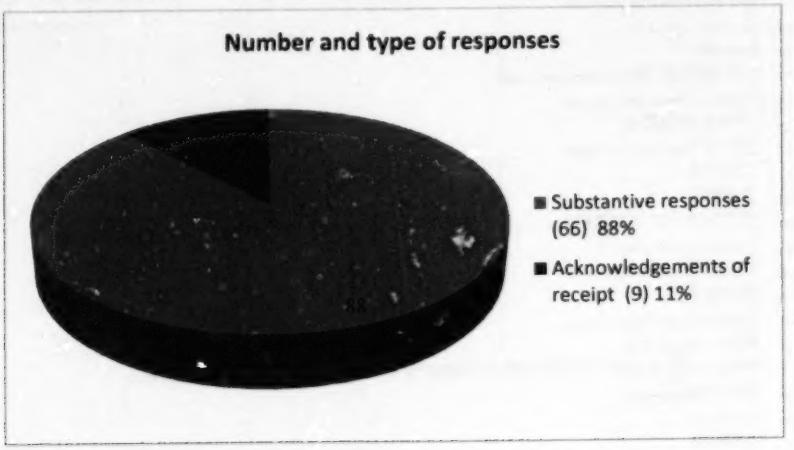
USA
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
0
2
4
6
8
10
Replies received
Communications sent

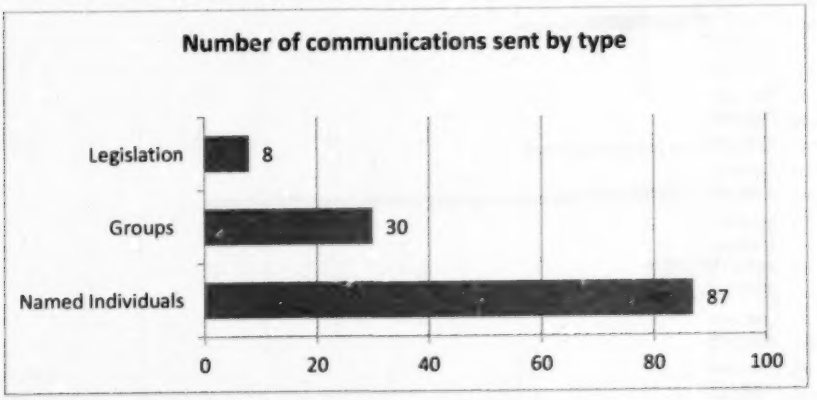
1.1 Communications transmitted to States and replies received

16. Of the responses received, a large majority were fully or partially substantive (66 out of 75 responses) and 9 acknowledgement of receipt were received that were not followed by a substantive reply.



1.2 Communications by types

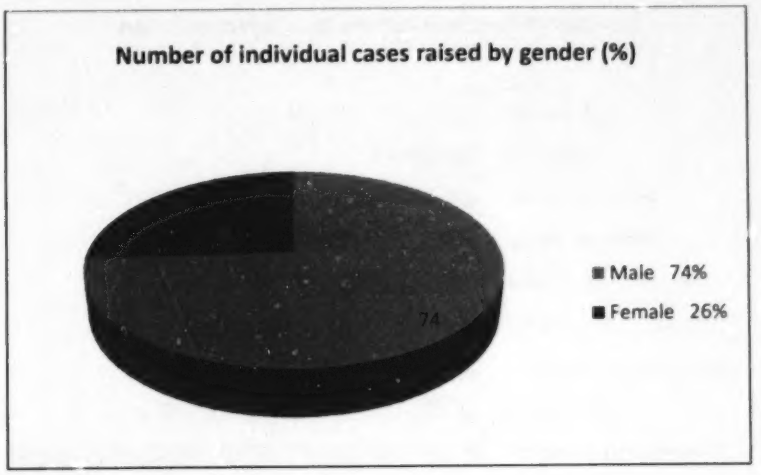
17. Overall, 87 communications concerning 439 named individuals were sent during the reporting period. In addition, 30 communications also addressed groups of individuals where the names of the individual alleged victims were unavailable.[6] Eight communications concerned legislation.



1.3 Communications by gender

18. As indicated in the table below, 76 communications concerned male victims, representing approximately 62 per cent of the communications, while 37 communications concerned female victims or approximately 30 per cent of all communications. In total, the cases of 325 named male individuals were raised (or 74 per cent of individual cases raised) and 114 named females (7[illegible] per cent of individual cases raised). However, numerous communications sent during the reporting period addressed groups of persons whose sex or gender was not known.

[6] Some communications addressed individuals and groups simultaneously.



1.4 Type of Violation

19. The main alleged violations covered by the communications transmitted during the reporting period were:

(a) Non-respect of international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment ("Death penalty safeguards");

(b) Death threats and fear of imminent extrajudicial executions by State officials, paramilitary groups, or groups cooperating with or tolerated by the Government, as well as unidentified persons who may be linked to the categories mentioned above, when the Government is failing to take appropriate protection measures ("Death threats");

(c) Deaths in custody or custody like settings owing to torture, neglect, or the use of force, or fear of death in custody due to life-threatening conditions of detention ("Deaths in custody");

(d) Deaths due to the use of force by law enforcement officials or persons acting in direct or indirect compliance with the State, when the use of force is inconsistent with the criteria of absolute necessity and proportionality ("Excessive force");[7]

(e) Deaths due to attacks or killings by security forces of the State, or by paramilitary groups, death squads, or other private forces cooperating with or tolerated by the State ("Attacks or killings");

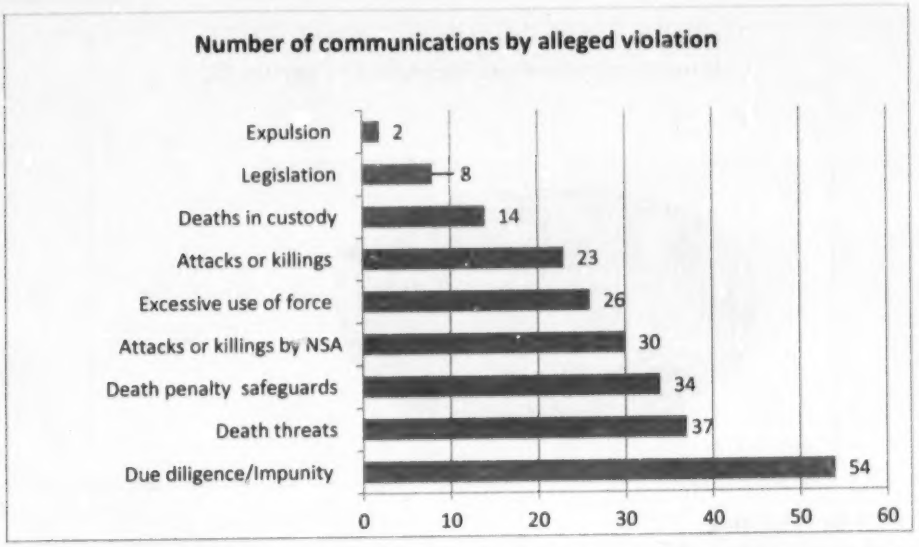
(f) Deaths due to attacks or killings by non-State actors not cooperated with or tolerated by the State or where there is no information on the affiliation of the perpetrators ("Attacks or killings by NSA");

(g) Expulsion, refoulement or return of persons to a country or a place where their lives are in danger ("Expulsion");

(h) Due diligence obligations of the State particularly with regards to attacks or killings by non-State actors; lack of investigation or accountability, leading to impunity, lack of compensation or concerns for the rights of victims ("Due diligence/impunity");

(i) Concerns about a legislative or policy framework ("Legislation").

[7] Where there is evidence of an intent to kill on the part of law enforcement officials in situations where there is clearly no justification for resort to lethal force, cases have been counted as attacks or killings.



20. The Special Rapporteur took up a high number of cases related to due diligence obligations, failure to conduct adequate investigations and impunity. The Special Rapporteur reminds States of their responsibility to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish and redress the harm caused by non-State actors. She further notes that a failure to investigate allegations of violations of the right to life and bring perpetrators of such violations to justice could in and of itself give rise to a separate violation of the right to life on the part of the State.[8] Such investigations are also vitally important for preventing a culture of impunity. She further highlights that the revised Minnesota Protocol[9] provides important guidance on practical steps to ensure investigations into potentially unlawful deaths are prompt, effective and thorough, and conducted with independence, impartiality and transparency as required by international human rights law standards.

21. Cases concerning death threats also feature prominently in the work of the Special Rapporteur, with a view to preventing possible extrajudicial killings. She highlights the responsibilities of States to provide, through judicial or other means, effective protection of individuals and groups who may be subject to extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions, including those who receive death threats.

22. With regard to attacks or killings by non-State actors, the majority of these communications focused on killings of human rights defenders (HRD). Several communications dealt with patterns of killings, including by unknown assailants in the context of the "war on drugs," or of indigenous peoples. These cases can involve staggering numbers of alleged extrajudicial killings, with victims in some instances numbering in the hundreds or thousands. Another group of NSA victims highlighted by the Special Rapporteur are LGBTQI individuals. She calls on States facing patterns of killings by non-State actors to do more to ensure the protection of vulnerable individuals or groups

[8] See also Human Rights Committee, General Comment 31, The Nature of the General Legal Obligation Imposed on States Parties to the Covenant, CCPR/21ev.1/Add.13, para. 15: "A failure by a State Party to investigate allegations of violations could in and of itself give rise to a separate breach of the Covenant".

[9] The Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (2016): The Revised United Nations Manual on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions available at http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Executions/Pages/RevisionoftheUNManualPreventionExtraLegalArbitrary.aspx

in line with their due diligence obligations. Where it is alleged that State actors are participating in patterns of extrajudicial killings, she calls on States to take immediate steps to ensure their security forces are abiding by human rights law and standards and to investigate all cases, and bring perpetrators to justice.

23. Cases of excessive use of force also feature prominently in the submissions received and cases taken up. These cases frequently concern the management of assemblies,[10] particularly the use of firearms against protestors. Cases have also been raised in relation to the use of excessive force during the arrest or apprehension of suspects. The Special Rapporteur recalls the importance of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials in this context. She recalls in particular that intentional lethal use can only be resorted to when it is strictly unavoidable in order to protect life. She further highlights that, with regard to assemblies, the use of force by law enforcement officials should be exceptional, and assemblies should ordinarily be managed with no resort to force (A/HRC/31/66). A number of the communications concerned alleged excessive use of force in the context of the "war on drugs". In this regard, the Special Rapporteur reminds that the aforementioned standards continue to apply in cases of internal political instability or any other public emergency and underlines that an individual's use of drugs cannot constitute grounds for curtailing his or her rights. She notes that the Special Rapporteur on the right to health has observed that the "war-on-drugs" approach to drug not only fails to prevent health-related harms of drug use, but also fails to achieve genuine drug control (A/65/255). Furthermore, in the Outcome document unanimously adopted at 2016 Special Session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem in 2016, all Member States of the United Nations committed that drug programmes, strategies and policies must be implemented in accordance with States' human rights obligations and with a view to promote the protection of and respect for human rights and the dignity of all individuals (A/RES/S-30/1).

24. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur also sent communications to three non-State actors directly raising allegations of human rights violations related to due diligence/immunity, death threats and death penalty safeguards.

1.5 Groups addressed by communications

25. The graph below indicates the groups of people addressed in the communications sent by the Special Rapporteur by numbers of communications sent.

Over a quarter of communications addressed human rights defenders and were sent in conjunction with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders. The Special Rapporteur also continued to raise alleged violations of the right to life against journalists, bloggers and writers (in conjunction with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression).

26. The Special Rapporteur notes with serious concern that a number of submissions received and cases taken up concerned children. Many of these related to individuals who have been sentenced to death or executed for alleged crimes committed as children.[11] Other communications concerned attacks or killings or excessive use of force against children.

27. Five communications concerned refugees and migrants. Violations of the right to life of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants constitutes a crisis, characterized by mass casualties globally, a regime of impunity for its perpetrators and an overall tolerance for its fatalities, which needs urgent action. The Special Rapporteur calls on States,

[10] An "assembly", generally understood, is an intentional and temporary gathering in a private or public space for a specific purpose, and can take the form of demonstrations, meetings, strikes, processions, rallies or sit-ins with the purpose of voicing grievances and aspirations or facilitating celebrations (see A/HRC/20/27, para. 24, and A/HRC/31/66, para. 19).

[11] See paragraph 41 below.

intergovernmental organizations and other actors to implement the recommendations in her report on the subject (A/72/335).

C. Observations on the death penalty and communications transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of safeguards (tabulation B)

28. Because of the urgency of the cases brought to her attention, the Special Rapporteur sends many communications concerning possible instances of the unlawful application of the death penalty. During the reporting period, the Special Rapporteur sent 34 communications on the death penalty to 16 States and one non-State actor.

29. In its resolution 35/15, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur in carrying out her mandate "[t]o continue to monitor the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto." In this respect, the Special Rapporteur has included in tabulation B the status of individuals who were the subject of communications with regard to the application of the death penalty. She urges all States concerned to provide updated information on the status of the subjects of these urgent appeals.

30. The Special Rapporteur applauds those countries that have added their names to the list of States that have abolished the death penalty. Data for 2017 show an overall decrease in the use of the death penalty, as well as a fall in the number of States imposing the death sentence and carrying out executions.

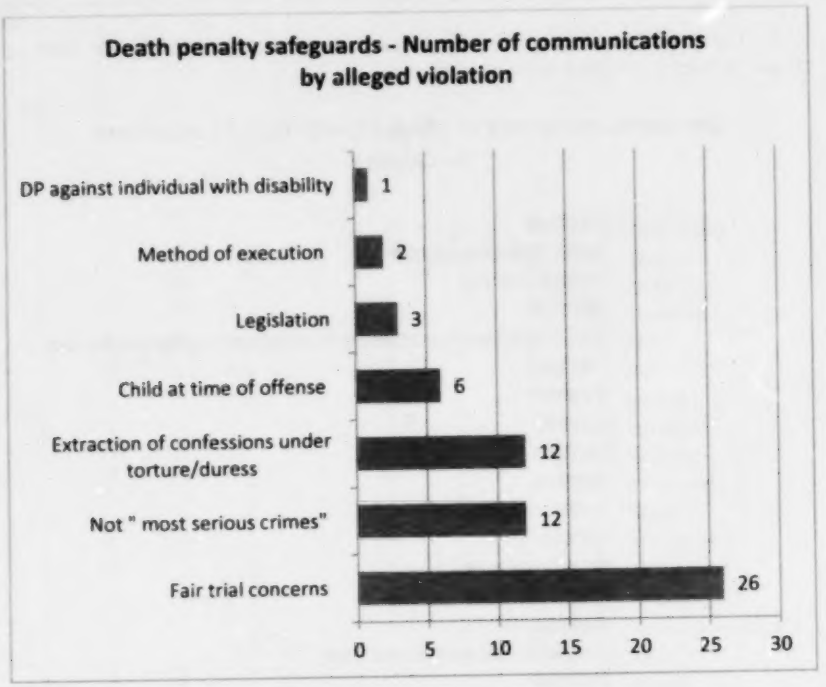
31. The Special Rapporteur is highly concerned that a minority of States resort to the death penalty in their anti-terrorism campaigns disregarding international law and standards for the imposition of the death penalty and the protection of the right to life in their quest to thwart a real or perceived threat posed by terrorism. In many cases brought to her attention, the death penalty is imposed for offences related to "terrorism" that do not involve intentional killing. She recalls that being affiliated with, being a member of, or simply supporting the causes of a group defined as "terrorist" under domestic law cannot be equated to having committed a heinous crime, let alone an intentional murder. Furthermore, there are a number of examples of journalists, human rights defenders and individuals calling for equal rights being sentenced to death under elastic definitions of "terrorism."

32. The Special Rapporteur is seriously concerned that some governments have resumed executions for terrorist-related offences after years of death penalty moratoriums and that several states have considered resuming executions or even re-introducing the death penalty after having abolished it. She reminds Member States that reintroducing the death penalty in countries that were de jure or de facto abolitionist runs contrary to the repeated resolutions by the United Nations General Assembly[12] calling on States that maintain the death penalty to progressively reduce its use, establish a moratorium, and for those that have abolished the death penalty, not to re-introduce it. Such a re-introduction is also contrary to article 6 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR for the states who have ratified it and runs contrary to international trends towards the progressive abolition of the death penalty.

[12] See for instance General Assembly resolution 71(187 (A/RES/71/187), resolution 69/186 (A/RES/69/186), resolution 67/176 (A/RES/67/176), resolution 65/206 (A/RES/65/206), resolution 63/168 (A/RES/63/168) and resolution 62/149 (A/RES/62/149).

33. The graph below reflects the number of communications sent to each State on alleged violations in relation to the death penalty.

34. As indicated in the table below, the main alleged violations regarding the imposition of the death penalty include: fair trial concerns in judicial procedures leading to the imposition of the death penalty (26); the imposition of the death penalty for crimes that do not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes" (12); extraction of confessions under torture/duress (12); sentencing to death or execution of an individual who was a child at time of alleged offense (6), concerns about a legislative or policy framework in relation to the death penalty (3), and use or proposed use of a method of execution which violates human rights standards (2).



35. The Special Rapporteur continues to be alarmed at the number of cases in which the death sentence was allegedly imposed following judicial procedures that fall short of international standards of fair trial and due process, a necessary requirement for the lawful imposition of this type of punishment. Twenty-six out of the 34 communications considered in Tabulation (B) address this issue (76%). The Special Rapporteur wishes to remind States that have retained this form of punishment that the death penalty may only be carried out following a legal process that provides all possible safeguards to ensure a fair trial, and that only full respect of these guarantees distinguishes capital punishment as possibly permitted under international law from an arbitrary execution.

36. The Special Rapporteur recalls that the implementation of the death penalty may amount to an arbitrary execution if there is evidence that it was imposed as a result of systemic biases in the judicial process, from the investigation to sentencing. Evidence indicates that the death penalty disproportionately affects people living in poverty, for a number of reasons, including the high cost of legal advice, fees and associated costs, the lack of adequate legal aid for the poor, corruption, unfamiliarity with the laws and procedures; insufficient knowledge of the language in which proceedings are conducted. Poverty further compounds the obstacles faced by certain groups who already face inherent discrimination due to their gender, ethnicity, race, or migration status.

37. The Special Rapporteur also recalls that women are often sentenced to death against a backdrop of gender-based violence, and long-term abuse, and because of judicial biases, including the failure of the Courts to recognise persistent domestic violence as grounds of self-defence.

38. She is also concerned that in ten communications sent to States, the conviction of the defendant relied upon confessions extracted under torture or duress. The extraction of confessions under torture and the acceptance of such confessions as evidence of guilt constitute flagrant violations of both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).

39. The Special Rapporteur re-iterates her concerns that again during this reporting period, several communications addressed the imposition of the death penalty for offences that do not meet the threshold of "most serious crime", in particular for drug offenses. In this regard, the Special Rapporteur would like to reiterate that under international law, the death penalty may only be imposed for the "most serious crimes", which has been interpreted to mean "intentional killing". Drug related offences do not involve killing, much less intentional killing, and as such may not constitute the basis of any sentence to death. She further recalls that "victimless offences [...] including treason, espionage or other vaguely defined acts usually described as 'crimes against the State'" do not meet the "most serious crimes" threshold (E/CN.4/2001/9 para. 83).

40. The Special Rapporteur has also sent a number of communications on individuals convicted for crimes committed when they were children (seven communications). The Special Rapporteur underlines that the death penalty cannot be imposed on individuals who were under 18 at the time of the commission of the alleged offence (regardless of their age at the time of sentencing or of execution). Furthermore, the burden of proof should be placed on the prosecution to demonstrate that a defendant was an adult at the time of the commission of the alleged crime.

41. Two communications sent during the reporting period concerned an alleged violation in the method of execution. She highlights that the longstanding position of the United Nations Human Rights Committee is that imposition of the death penalty in a manner that is contrary to another provision of the ICCPR also violates article 6. Thus, failure to respect article 7 by imposing the death penalty in a manner that constitutes torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment would inevitably render the execution arbitrary in nature and be in violation of article 6.

42. The Special Rapporteur would like to restate, as did her predecessors, that any death sentence implemented in contravention of any Government's international obligations is tantamount to an arbitrary execution.

43. She also wishes to reiterate that there is no evidence that the death penalty deters crime more than other forms of punishment would and encourages retentionist States to consider an official moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its full abolition.

III. Tabulation (A) of cases transmitted and replies received to communications sent during the reporting period

44. In Tabulation (A) all communications have been grouped by country, with countries listed alphabetically according to their names in English. The electronic version of the present document has each communication sent and reply received hyperlinked, and clicking on them will open the communication sent and the reply from the concerned State, respectively, as uploaded on the OHCHR website. All communications are also available in the Special Procedures communication reports.

45. Each communication is referenced as urgent appeal (UA), allegation letter (AL), joint urgent appeal (JUA) and joint allegation letter (JAL). This is followed by the date when the communication was issued, as well as the case number and, when applicable, the State's reply.

A. Violations alleged

46. In Tabulation (A) on communications and replies, the violations are classified into the following categories, using the short versions in parentheses (see paragraph 19 above for the full definitions).

B. Character of replies received

47. The replies received have been classified according to the following six categories designed to assist the Human Rights Council in its task of evaluating the responses received to the communications sent within the reporting period and the effectiveness of the mandate:

(a) "No response" denotes the absence of a response to a communication sent within the reporting period;

(b) "Acknowledgement of receipt" refers to a reply acknowledging receipt that the communication was received and/or that it has been transmitted to the relevant State authorities;

(c) "Substantive response" denotes a reply that is fully or partially responsive to the allegations and/or that substantively clarifies the facts. It does not, however, imply that the action taken necessarily complies with international human rights law.

(d) "Translation awaited" indicates that a response has been received, but has not yet been translated by the relevant services of the United Nations.

C. Tabulation (A)

Country	*Type of communication**	*Date and case*	*Subjects concerned*	*Reply and type of reply*	*Violations alleged*
Afghanistan	UA	02 Jun 2017 (AFG 1/2017)	Group of 11 individuals	Substantive response 18 Apr 2018	Death penalty safeguards
Afghanistan	JUA	15 Jan 2018 (AFG 1/2018)	5 males	No response	Expulsion
Bahrain	JUA	27 Mar 2017 (BHR 4/2017)	1 male (HRD)	Substantive response 24 Apr 2017	Death threats
Bahrain	JAL	22 May 2017 (BHR 5/2017)	1 female individual; 6 male individuals; group of individuals (protestors)	Substantive response 20 Jul 2017	Death penalty safeguards; death threats; excessive force
Bahrain	JUA	09 Jun 2017 (BHR 6/2017)	5 male individuals and group of protestors	Substantive response 06 Jul 2017	Excessive force
Bahrain	JUA	01 Dec 2017 (BHR 12/2017)	1 male	Substantive response 13 Dec 2017	Deaths in custody
Bahrain	JUA	07 Feb 2018 (BHR 1/2018)	3 males (protestor)	Substantive response 06 Mar 2018	Death penalty safeguards
Bahrain	JUA	14 Feb 2018 (BHR 2/2018)	1 male (protestor)	Substantive response 13 Mar 2018	Death penalty safeguards
Brazil	JAL	03 Aug 2017 (BRA 6/2017)	1 female; 10 male (HRD)	Substantive response 23 Mar 2018	Attacks or killings; attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Brazil	JAL	30 Aug 2017 (BRA 7/2017)	2 females; 3 males (children)	No response	Attacks or killings
Brazil	JAL	20 Nov 2017 (BRA	2 females; 4 males (HRDs)	Substantive response 23 Mar 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats

* Type of Communication: UA: Urgent Appeal; JUA: Joint Urgent Appeal; AL: Letter of Allegation; JAL: Joint Letter of Allegation.

		10/2017)			
Cameroon	JAL	26 Oct 2017 (CMR 5/2017)	2 females (HRDs – including LGBTI rights)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Cameroon	JUA	10 Nov 2017 (CMR 4/2017)	Group of individuals (protestors)	No response	Excessive force
Chad	JAL	02 Aug 2017 (TCD 2/2017)	Group of individuals	No response	Due diligence/impunity
Colombia	JUA	20 Jun 2017 (COL 3/2017)	1 male; 1 female (HRDs)	Substantive response 19 Jul 2017	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Colombia	JAL	19 Oct 2017 (COL 4/2017)	2 females; 2 males (HRDs)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Colombia	JUA	01 Feb 2018 (COL 1/2018)	1 male (HRD)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; Due diligence/impunity
Colombia	JUA	15 Feb 2018 (COL 2/2018)	1 male (HRD)	Substantive response 06 Apr 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; Death threats; Due diligence/Impunity
Democratic Republic of the Congo	JAL	05 May 2017 (COD 1/2017)	1 female individual; 2 male individuals; group of individuals (HRDs)	No response	Attacks or killings; attacks and killings by NSA
Democratic Republic of the Congo	JAL	25 Jan 2018 (COD 1/2018)	2 males (indigenous)	No response	Attacks or killings
Democratic Republic of the Congo	JUA	27 Feb 2018 (COD 3/2018)	2 males (HRD) and group of protestors	No response	Death threats; excessive force
Ecuador	JAL	24 Jul 2017 (ECU 1/2017)	1 female (political activist/politician)	Acknowledgement of receipt 25 Jul 2017; Substantive response 22 Sep 2017	Death threats
Ecuador	JAL	03 Nov 2017 (ECU 2/2017)	2 females (HRD)	Acknowledgement of receipt 16 Nov 2017; Substantive response 03 Jan 2018; Annex to substantive response 03	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity

				Jan 2018	
Egypt	JUA	15 Jun 2017 (EGY 8/2017)	6 males	Substantive response 23 Aug 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Egypt	JUA	12 Jan 2018 (EGY 2/2018)	1 female; 5 males	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Egypt	JAL	01 Feb 2018 (EGY 3/2018)	6 males	No response	Attacks or killings; deaths in custody; due diligence/impunity
El Salvador	JAL	26 May 2017 (SLV 2/2017)	4 female (HRD, LGBTI)	Substantive response 21 Jul 2017; Acknowledgement of receipt 21 Jul 2017	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/investigations
France	JUA	08 May 2017 (FRA 3/2017)	1 male (HRD)	Substantive response 15 May 2017	Death threats
Guatemala	JAL	23 Mar 2017 (GTM 2/2017)	Group of 40 female children	Acknowledgement of receipt 01 Jun 2017; Substantive response 01 Jun 2017	Deaths in custody; due diligence/impunity
Guatemala	JUA	12 Jul 2017 (GTM 4/2017)	1 male	No response	Death threats
Guatemala	JAL	13 Dec 2017 (GTM 7/2017)	1 male (trade unionist)	Substantive response 15 Feb 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; due diligence/impunity
Guatemala	JAL	01 Feb 2018 (GTM 1/2018)	1 male (HRD, indigenous)	Substantive response 09 Apr 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; due diligence/impunity
Haiti	JAL	16 Mar 2017 (HTI 3/2017)	Group of prisoners	No response	Deaths in custody
Haiti	JAL	12 Jan 2018 (HTI 5/2017)	Group of prisoners	Acknowledgement of receipt 31 Jan 2018	Deaths in custody
Honduras	JAL	17 May 2017 (HND 4/2017)	1 female (HRD, indigenous)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; due diligence/impunity
Honduras	JAL	10 Jul 2017 (HND 5/2017)	1 female (HRD, LGBTI)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Honduras	JUA	03 Aug 2017 (HND 6/2017)	1 male (HRD – LGBTI rights)	Substantive response 25 Oct 2017	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Hungary	JUA	14 Jul 2017	Group of individuals	Substantive response 29	Deaths in custody

		(HUN 4/2017)	(persons with disabilities)	Aug 2017	
India	JUA	28 Jul 2017 (IND 6/2017)	Group of 10 individuals	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; due diligence/impunity
India	JUA	11 Sep 2017 IND 11/2017	1 female (HRD, journalist)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; due-diligence/impunity
India	JAL	18 Sep 2017 (IND 10/2017)	1 female and 19 males (children, protestors)	No response	Attacks or killings; due diligence/impunity; excessive force
Indonesia	JAL	17 Mar 2017 (IDN 1/2017)	1 male (indigenous)	Acknowledgement of receipt 22 Mar 2017	Deaths in custody; excessive force;
Indonesia	JAL	29 Sep 2017 (IDN 7/2017)	Group of individuals (persons of African descent)	Substantive response 10 Oct 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	04 Apr 2017 (IRN 11/2017)	1 female	Substantive response 08 Aug 2017; another Substantive response 15 Mar 2018	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	11 Apr 2017 (IRN 12/2017)	1 male	Substantive response 31 Jul 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	18 Apr 2017 (IRN 16/2017)	2 males (children)	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	14 Jun 2017 (IRN 21/2017)	1 female and group of individuals	Substantive response 11 Aug 2017; Substantive response 11 Sep 2017	Attack or killings; due diligence/impunity
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	09 Aug 2017 (IRN 22/2017)	1 male (child)	Substantive response 10 Oct 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	17 Oct 2017 (IRN 28/2017)	1 male (child)	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	13 Nov 2017 (IRN 30/2017)	1 male	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	4 Jan 2018 (IRN 1/2018)	Group of 21 protestors (Children)	Substantive response 15 Jan 2018	Excessive force
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	16 Jan 2018 (IRN 2/2018)	1 male (child)	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic	JUA	20 Feb 2018	1 male	Substantive response 15	Death penalty safeguards

of)		(IRN 5/2018)		Mar 2018	
Iraq	JAL	15 Mar 2017 (IRQ 1/2017)	1 male (journalist)	Substantive response 26 Jan 2018	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Iraq	UA	12 May 2017 (IRQ 2/2017)	3 males	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Israel	JAL	18 Jan 2018 (ISR 4/2018)	3 males (child, individual with disabilities, protestor)	No response	Attacks or killings; due-diligence/impunity; excessive force
Italy	OL	08 Aug 2017 (ITA 3/2017)	Group of migrants	Substantive response 16 Oct 2017	Due diligence/impunity
Kenya	JAL	11 Jul 2017 (KEN 9/2017)	Group of individuals	No response	Attacks or killings; excessive force
Kenya	JUA	12 Oct 2017 (KEN 13/2017)	Group of protestors	Substantive response 18 Oct 2017	Due diligence/impunity; excessive force;
Lebanon	JAL	03 Oct 2017 (LBN 2/2017)	4 male refugees	Response pending translation	Deaths in custody; due diligence/impunity
Lebanon	JUA	02 Nov 2017 (LBN 4/2017)	1 male	Substantive response 15 Nov 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Libya	OL	11 Aug 2017 (LBY 3/2017)	Group of migrants	No response	Attacks or killings; attacks or killings by NSA; deaths in custody; due diligence/impunity
Malaysia	UA	23 May 2017 (MYS 4/2017)	1 male	Substantive response 27 Oct 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Maldives	JAL	04 May 2017 (MDV 1/2017)	1 male (blogger, HRD)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Maldives	UA	20 Jul 2017 (MDV 3/2017)	3 males; legislation	No response	Death penalty safeguards; legislation
Malta	JUA	18 Oct 2017 (MLT 2/2017)	1 female (journalist)	Substantive response 20 Oct 2017	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due

					diligence/impunity
Mauritania	JUA	22 Dec 2017 (MRT 4/2017)	1 male (blogger, HRD)	Substantive response 19 Jan 2018	Death threats
Mexico	JAL	10 Apr 2017 (MEX 2/2017)	1 female (journalist)	Substantive response 05 Dec 2017	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Mexico	JUA	18 May 2017 (MEX 3/2017)	1 female (HRD)	Substantive response 17 Jan 2018	Attacks or Killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Mexico	JOL	16 Oct 2017 (MEX 5/2017)	Legislation	No response	Due diligence/impunity; excessive force; legislation
Mexico	JOL	11 Dec 2017 (MEX 10/2017)	Legislation	Substantive response 13 Dec 2017; another substantive response 07 Mar 2018	Due diligence/impunity; excessive force; legislation
Mongolia	JOL	14 Aug 2017 (MNG 1/2017)	Legislation	Acknowledgement of receipt 10 Jan 2018 [13]	N/A (welcoming legislative changes)
Myanmar	JUA	20 Apr 2017 (MMR 2/2017)	1 male (HRD)	No response	Death threats;
Nepal	JAL	07 Jun 2017 (NPL 1/2017)	16 males (children, protestors); group of individuals; legislation	No response	Attacks or killings; due diligence/impunity; excessive force; legislation
Nicaragua	JUA	18 May 2017 (NIC 1/2017)	4 females (HRD, indigenous, persons of African descent)	Substantive response 02 Jun 2017	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Other actors	OL	08 Aug 2017 (OTH 18/2017)	Group of individuals	Substantive response 19 Oct 2017	Due diligence/impunity
Other actors	JOL	06 Feb 2017 (OTH 2/2018)	2 females, 4 males (HRD)	Acknowledgement/ request for extension of reply time 10 Apr 2018	Death threats
Other actors	JUA	24 Jan 2018 (OTH 3/2018)	1 male	No response	Death penalty safeguards

[13] The purpose of this communication was to welcome the Government's decision to abolish the death penalty and did not request a response.

Pakistan	JAL	05 May 2017 (PAK 2/2017)	1 male	Substantive response 28 Jul 2017	Attacks or killings by NSA; Due diligence/impunity
Pakistan	JUA	27 Jul 2017 (PAK 5/2017)	1 male (HRD)	No response	Death threats
Pakistan	UA	08 Sep 2017 (PAK 7/2017)	1 male	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Pakistan	OL	01 Dec 2017 (PAK 9/2017)	Legislation	No response	Death penalty safeguards; Legislation
Peru	JAL	08 Dec 2017 (PER 8/2017)	Legislation	Acknowledgement of receipt 13 Dec 2017	Due diligence/impunity
Philippines	JUA	27 Mar 2017 (PHL 5/2017)	1 female (HRD; politician)	Acknowledgement of receipt 07 Apr 2017	Deaths in custody; Death penalty safeguards; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Philippines	AL	14 June 2017 (PHL 7/2017)	1 female, 7 male	Acknowledgement of receipt 19 Jun 2017	Attacks or killings; attacks or killings by NSA; due diligence/impunity; excessive use of force
Philippines	JAL	19 Jun 2017 (PHL 6/2017)	4 males	Acknowledgement of receipt 20 Jun 2017; Substantive response 18 Dec 2017	attacks or killings; due diligence/impunity; excessive force
Philippines	JAL	27 Jul 2017 (PHL 8/2017)	1 unknown; 8 females; 38 males (HRD, indigenous, labour union organizers)	Substantive response 02 Aug 2017; another substantive response 18 Aug 2017	Attacks or killings; attacks or killings by NSA; due diligence/impunity; excessive force;
Philippines	JOL	29 Aug 2017 (PHL 11/2017)	Legislation	Substantive response 18 Oct 2017	Attacks or killings; legislation
Philippines	JAL	02 Oct 2017 (PHL 12/2017)	1 male (HRD)	No response	attacks or killings; attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Philippines	JAL	13 Nov 2017 (PHL 13/2017)	2 female, 34 male	Acknowledgement of receipt 17 Nov 2017	Attacks or killings; attacks or killings by NSA; excessive force
Philippines	JUA	22 Jan 2018 (PHL 1/2018)	Group of individuals (journalists)	No response	Death threats

Philippines	JUA	26 Feb 2018 (PHL 2/2018)	5 females;23 males	Acknowledgement of receipt 05 Mar 2018	Attacks or killings; attacks or killings by NSA, death threats; due diligence/impunity
Romania	JUA	05 May 2017 (ROU 1/2017)	21 females; 27 males (persons with a disability)	No response	Deaths in custody; due diligence/impunity
Russian Federation	JUA	13 Apr 2017 (RUS 4/2017)	group of 100 males (LGBTI)	No response	Attacks or killings; deaths in custody; death threats
Saudi Arabia	JUA	28 Jul 2017 (IND 6/2017)	34 males (protestors, children, person with disabilities)	Substantive response 13 Dec 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Saudi Arabia	JUA	08 Feb 2018 (SAU 1/2018)	1 male	Substantive response 22 Mar 2018	Death penalty safeguards
Singapore	UA	20 Apr 2017 (SGP 1/2017)	1 male	No response	Death penalty safeguards
Singapore	JUA	18 May 2017 (SGP 2/2017)	1 male	Substantive response 28 Jun 2017	Death penalty safeguards
South Africa	JAL	03 Jan 2018 (ZAF 2/2017)	1 male (HRD)	No response	Attacks or killings by NSA; death threats; due diligence/impunity
Spain	JAL	12 Oct 2017 (ESP 1/2017)	1 female (HRD, journalist); group of 200 migrants	Substantive response 25 Jan 2018	Death threats; excessive force; expulsion
Sudan	JAL	13 Feb 2018 (SDN 1/2018)	Group of individuals (HRDs, protestors)	No response	Excessive force
Thailand	JAL	07 Sep 2017 (THA 5/2017)	1 male	Acknowledgement of receipt 13 Sep 2017; Substantive response 03 Oct 2017	Deaths in custody
Togo	JAL	19 Feb 2018 (TGO 1/2018)	Group of protestors	Acknowledgement of receipt 20 Feb 2018; Substantive response 09 Apr 2018	Excessive force
Tunisia	JOL	03 Jan 2018 (TUN 2/2017)	Legislation	No response	Excessive force; legislation
Turkey	JAL	10 Apr 2017 (TUR 3/2017)	Group of 38 individuals (including females and children)	Substantive response 06 Jun 2017	Attacks or killings; death threats

Turkey	JUA	01 Jun 2017 (TUR 6/2017)	2 males; 3 females	Acknowledgement of receipt 21 Jul 2017	Due diligence/impunity
Uganda	JAL	23 Aug 2017 (UGA 1/2017)	Group of individuals	Substantive response 25 Oct 2017, Annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to substantive response	Attacks or killings; due-diligence/impunity; excessive force
United Arab Emirates	JUA	24 Mar 2017 (ARE 2/2017)	1 female (migrant)	Acknowledgement of receipt 20 Apr 2017; Substantive response 25 Apr 2017	Death penalty safeguards
United Arab Emirates	JAL	28 Jul 2017 (ARE 4/2017)	5 females; 20 unknown (children)	No response	Attacks or killings; due diligence/impunity;
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	JAL	18 Jan 2018 (GBR 8/2017)	1 female; 14 males (people of African descent)	Substantive response 16 Mar 2018	Due diligence/impunity; excessive force
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	JOL	06 Feb 2018 (GBR 2/2018)	2 females; 4 males (HRD)	Substantive response 30 Apr 2018	Death threats; due diligence/impunity;
United States of America	JUA	03 Apr 2017 (USA 4/2017)	8 males	Substantive response 11 Apr 2017	Death penalty safeguards
United States of America	JUA	03 Jul 2017 (USA 10/2017)	1 male (person with disabilities)	Substantive response 18 Jul 2017	Death penalty safeguards
United States of America	JAL	28 Jul 2017 (USA 11/2017)	5 females; 20 unknown civilians (children)	No response	Attacks or killings; due diligence/impunity
United States of America	JUA	03 Nov 2017 (USA 25/2017)	1 male	Substantive response 02 Jan 2018	Death penalty safeguards
United States of America	AL	22 Dec 2017 (USA 29/2017)	1 male (person of African descent)	Substantive response 23 Apr 2018	Due diligence/Impunity; excessive force;

United States of America	JUA	15 Feb 2018 (USA 4/2018)	1 male	Substantive response 27 Apr 2018	Death penalty safeguards
Uruguay	JUA	08 May 2017 (URY 1/2017)	2 males (HRD)	Acknowledgement of receipt 03 Jul 2017; Substantive response 27 Jun 2017	Death threats; due diligence/ impunity
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	JAL	26 Apr 2017 (VEN 2/2017)	Group of protestors; Legislation;	Substantive response 10 Jul 2017	Excessive force; legislation
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	JAL	28 Feb 2018 (VEN 1/2018)	1 male	Substantive response 9 Apr 2018	Excessive force
Viet Nam	JUA	25 Aug 2017 (VNM 5/2017)	1 male (prisoner)	Acknowledgement of receipt 23 Nov 2017; Substantive response 24 Nov 2017	Deaths in custody; death threats; due diligence/investigations
Yemen	JUA	24 Jan 2018 (YEM 1/2018)	1 male	No response	Death penalty safeguards

Communications sent outside the reporting period

Country	*Type of communication*	*Date*	*Subject(s) concerned*	*Reply*	*Violation(s) alleged*
Egypt	JUA	24 Feb 2017 (EGY 2/2017)	12 males	Substantive response 05 Sep 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	28 Dec 2016 (IRN 33/2016)	3 males	Substantive response on 31 Jan 2017, 10 May 2017, and 11 Jul 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	05 Aug 2016 (IRN 22/2016)	1 male	Substantive response 08 Aug 2017	Death penalty safeguards
Iraq	JAL	21 Dec 2016 (IRQ 2/2016)	Unknown	Substantive response 15 Jun 2017	Attacks or killings
Lesotho	JUA	30 Nov 2015 (LSO 1/2015)	1 male	Substantive response on 01 Jun 2016 and 08 Sep 2017	Attacks or killings; death threats
Malaysia	UA	23 Feb 2017 (MYS 1/2017)	2 males	Substantive response 10 Oct 2017	Death penalty safeguards

IV. Tabulation (B) of cases transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of death penalty safeguards

48. Because of the urgency of the cases brought to his attention, the Special Rapporteur sends many communications concerning the unlawful application of the death penalty.

49. In its resolution 17/5, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur in carrying out his mandate "[t]o continue to monitor the implementation of existing international standards on safeguards and restrictions relating to the imposition of capital punishment, bearing in mind the comments made by the Human Rights Committee in its interpretation of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the Second Optional Protocol thereto;". In this respect, the Special Rapporteur has included the following table on the status of individuals who were the subject of concern with regard to the application of the death penalty in the present report. He urges all concerned States to provide updated information on the status of the subjects of these urgent appeals.

50. Tabulation (B) provides details on the 31 cases transmitted to Governments with regards to alleged violations of death penalty safeguards, including identity of the individuals concerned, the charges brought against them, the alleged violations of death penalty safeguards, and an update on the current situation of those individuals (whether executions had taken place or not). All death penalty communications are the objects of follow-up to the extent possible. The Special Rapporteur expresses her continued gratitude to various civil society and advocacy organizations that monitor whether an individual has been executed..

Violations alleged

51. In Tabulation (B) of cases transmitted to States concerning alleged violations of death penalty safeguards, the violations are classified into the following categories:

(a) Fair trial concerns in judicial procedures leading to the imposition of the death penalty;

(b) The imposition of the death penalty for crimes that do not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes";

(c) Extraction of confession under torture;

(d) Sentencing to death or execution of an individual who was a child at time of alleged offense Child at time of offense;

(e) Execution or sentencing to death of a person with intellectual or psychosocial disability ("DP against individual with disability");

(f) Use or proposed use of a method of execution which violates human rights standards ("method of execution");

(g) Concerns about a legislative or policy framework in relation to the death penalty ("Legislation")..

Tabulation (B)

Country	*Date appeal sent*	*Date response received*	*Name of individual*	*Charge alleged*	*Violation alleged*	*Status as far as could be established*
Afghanistan	02/06/2017	18/04/2018	11 individuals	Terrorism-related offences	Fair trial concerns	Remain at risk
Bahrain	22/05/2017	20/07/2017	Mr. Abbas Al-Samea, Mr. Ali Al-Singace, Mr. Sami Mushaima, Mohammed Ramadan, Husain Ali Moosa	Terrorism-related offences; murder	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns	Mr. Abbas Al-Samea, Mr. Ali Al-Singace, Mr. Sami Mushaima, were executed on 15/12/2016.* Mr. Mohammed Ramadan and Mr. Husain Ali Moosa remain at risk
Bahrain	07/02/2018	06/03/2018	Mr. Fadhel Sayed Abbas Hassan Radhi Mr. Mohamed AbdulHasan Ahmed AlMutaghawi Mr. Sayed Alawi Husain Alawi Husain	Terrorism-related offences; murder	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	The sentences of Mr. Fadhel Sayed Abbas Hassan Radhi, Mr. Mohamed AbdulHasan Ahmed AlMutaghawi and Mr. Sayed Alawi Husain Alawi Husain were commuted to life imprisonment
Bahrain	14/02/2018	13/33/2018	Mr. Maher al-Khabbaz	Terrorism-related offences; murder	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns;	Remains at risk
Egypt	15/06/2017	23/08/2017	Mr. Abd Elrahman Attia Mr. Ahmed al-Waleed al-Shal Mr. Basem Mohsen Elkhorieby Mr. Ibrahim Yahia Azab Mr. Khaled Askar Mr. Mahmoud Mamhouh Wahba	Terrorism-related offences; murder	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns;	Remain at risk
Egypt	12/01/2018		Mr. Abdulsalam Shoaib	Terrorism-related	Extraction of	Mr. Loutfy Ibrahim

* Individuals were executed before the communication was sent

Country	*Date appeal sent*	*Date response received*	*Name of individual*	*Charge alleged*	*Violation alleged*	*Status as far as could be established*
			Abdulsalam Shoaib Mr. Ahmed Abdel Hady Mohammed al-Suhaimy Mr. Ahmed Abdel Moneim Salama Ali Salama Mr. Loutfy Ibrahim Ismael Khalil Mr. Sameh Abdallah Mohammed Youssef Ms. Samia Mohamed Dawood Shanan	offences; murder	confession under torture; fair trial concerns;	Ismael Khalil, Mr. Ahmed Abdel Moneim Salama Ali Salama, Mr. Ahmed Abdel Hady Mohammed al-Suhaimy and Mr. Sameh Abdallah Mohammed Youssef were executed on 02/01/2018.* Ms. Samia Mohamed Dawood Shanan and Mr. Abdulsalam Shoaib Abdulsalam Shoaib remain at risk. Mr. Tarek Saad Hassan Shanan was found not guilty and released.
Indonesia	29/09/2017	10/10/2017	14 males including 8 Nigerian nationals	Drug offences	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	Three Nigerian nationals were executed on 29/07/2016.* The other 11 individuals remain at risk.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	04/04/2017	08/08/2017 15/03/2018	Ms. Marjan Davari	spreading corruption on earth	Fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	Remains at risk
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11/04/2017	31/07/2017	Mr. Reza Karimi	Drug offences; murder	Fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	No updated information available at time of issue
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18/04/2017		Mr. Mehdi Bahlouli Mr. Peyman Barandah	Murder	Child at time of offense; fair trial concerns	Mr. Mehdi Bahlouli is no longer at risk. Mr. Peyman Barandah remains at risk
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	09/08/2017	10/10/2017	Mr. Alireza Tajiki	Murder; forced male to male anal intercourse	Child at time of offense; extraction of confession under	Mr. Alireza Tajiki was executed on 10/08/2017

Country	*Date appeal sent*	*Date response received*	*Name of individual*	*Charge alleged*	*Violation alleged*	*Status as far as could be established*
					torture; fair trial concerns	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17/10/2017		Mr. Amirhossein Pourjafar	Rape; murder	Child at time of offense	Mr. Amirhossein Pourjafar was executed on 04/01/2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13/11/2017		Mr. Ahmadreza Djalali	corruption on the earth	extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns;	Remains at risk
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16/01/2018		Mr. Abolfazl Chezani Sharahi	Murder	Child at time of offense	Remains at risk
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20/02/2018	15/03/2018	Mr. Ramin Hossein Panahi	taking up arms against the state; terrorism-related offences	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns;	Remains at risk
Iraq	12/05/2017		Mr. Bashar Abdullah Mohammed Mr. Marewan Ali Ismail Mr. Neshwan Sabr Ali	Murder	Fair trial concerns;	Remain at risk
Lebanon	02/11/2017	15/11/2017	Mr. Sheikh Ahmad al-Assir	Terrorism-related offences; attack on army	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns;	Remains at risk
Malaysia	23/05/2017	27/10/2017	Mr. Yong Kar Mun	Armed robbery	Not "most serious crimes"	Mr. Yong Kar Mun was executed on 24/05/2017
Maldives	20/07/2017		Mr. Ahmed Murrath Mr. Hussain Humaam Ahmed Mr. Mohamed Nabeel	Murder	Fair trial concerns	Remain at risk
Mongolia	14/08/2017	10/01/2018	Legislation		N/A - Welcoming legislative changes	
Other actors	24/01/2018		Mr. Hamid Kamali Bin Haydara	Compromising the independence of the Republic of Yemen	Fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	Remains at risk
Pakistan	08/09/2017		Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Murder; robbery	Child at time of offense	Remains at risk
Pakistan	01/12/2017		Legislation		Not "most serious crimes"	

* Individuals were executed before the communication was sent

Country	*Date appeal sent*	*Date response received*	*Name of individual*	*Charge alleged*	*Violation alleged*	*Status as far as could be established*
Philippines	27/03/2017		Legislation		Proposal to re-instate the death penalty	
Saudi Arabia	28/07/2017	13/12/2017	Mr. Abbas al-Abed Mr. Abbas Hassan Mr. Abdulaziz al-Sahawi Mr. Abdullah al-Zaher Mr. Abdullah Hani al-Tarif Mr. Abed al-Rahim Ali al-Faraj Mr. Ahmad Hassan al-Rabee Mr. Albdelkareem al-Hawaj Mr. Ali al-Rabah Mr. Ali Mahmoud Ali Hussein Abed Allah Mr. Ali Mohammed al-Nimr Mr. Amjad al-Muebad Mr. Ashraf Fayyad Mr. Dawood al-Marhoon Mr. Fadel al-Labad Mr. Haydar al-Leif Mr. Hussein al-Rabee Mr. Hussein Abu al-Kheir Mr. Hussein Ali al-Humaidi Mr. Hussein Qassem al-Aboud Mr. Jaber al-Marhoon Mr. Mahdi al-Sayegh Mr. Mekdad Mohamed Hassan al-Nimr Mr. Mohammad Mansour al-Nasser Mr. Mohammed Faisal Mohammed al-Shuyukh Mr. Mohammed Taher Mohammed al-Nimer Mr. Mojtaba Nader Abdullah Suwaiket	Protest-related charges; terrorism-related offences; attack on security forces; espionage	Child at time of offense; fair trial concerns; extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	Mr. Yousef Musheikhas, Mr. Amjad al-Muebad, Mr. Mahdi al-Sayegh and Mr. Zaher al-Basri were executed on 12/07/2017.* Mr. Sheikh Nimr Baqir al-Nimr, Mr. Ali al-Rabah, Mr. Mohammed Faisal Mohammed al-Shuyukh, Mr. Abed al-Rahim Ali al-Faraj, Mr. Mekdad Mohamed Hassan al-Nimr, Mr. Mohammed Taher Mohammed al-Nimer and Mr. Ali Mahmoud Ali Hussein Abed Allah were executed between 2016 and 2017.* Mr. Abbas al-Abed, Mr. Abbas Hassan, Mr. Abdulaziz al-Sahawi, Mr. Abdullah al-Zaher, Mr. Abdullah Hani al-Tarif, Mr. Ahmad Hassan al-Rabee, Mr. Albdelkareem al-Hawaj, Mr. Ali Mohammed al-Nimr, Mr. Dawood al-Marhoon, Mr. Fadel al-Labad, Mr. Hussein al-Rabee, Mr. Hussein Abu al-Kheir, Mr. Hussein Ali al-Humaidi, Mr. Hussein Qassem al-Aboud, Mr. Jaber al-Marhoon, Mr. Mohammad

Country	*Date appeal sent*	*Date response received*	*Name of individual*	*Charge alleged*	*Violation alleged*	*Status as far as could be established*
			Mr. Munir al-Adam Mr. Mustafa Ahmad Darwish Mr. Salman Amin al-Qureish Mr. Seed Mohammed al-Skafi Mr. Sheikh Nimr Baqir al-Nimr Mr. Yousef Musheikhas Mr. Zaher al-Basri			Mansour al-Nasser, Mr. Mohammed Taher Mohammed al-Nimer, Mr. Mojtaba Nader Abdullah Suwaiket, Mr. Munir al-Adam, Mr. Mustafa Ahmad Darwish, Mr. Salman Amin al-Qureish and Mr. Seed Mohammed al-Skafi remain at risk. Mr. Ashraf Fayyad and Mr. Haydar al-Leif, are no longer at risk.
Saudi Arabia	08/02/2018	22/03/2018	Mr. Abbas Haiji A. Al-Hassan	Treason; terrorism-related offences	Extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	Remains at risk
Singapore	20/04/2017		Mr. Mohd Jeefrey Bin Jamil	Drug offences	Not "most serious crimes"	Mr. Mohd Jeefrey Bin Jamil was executed on 21/04/2017
Singapore	18/05/2017	28/06/2017	Mr. Muhammad Ridzuan Bin Md Ali	Drug offences	Not "most serious crimes"	Mr. Muhammad Ridzuan Bin Md Ali was executed on 19/05/2017.
United Arab Emirates	24/03/2017	20/04/2017 25/04/2017	Ms. Jennifer Dalquez	Murder	Fair trial concerns	Ms. Jennifer Dalquez was acquitted on 19/06/2017
United States of America	03/04/2017	11/04/2017	Mr. Bruce Ward Mr. Don Davis Mr. Jack Harold Jones Mr. Jason McGehee Mr. Kenneth Williams Mr. Ledell Lee Mr. Marcel Williams Mr. Stacey Johnson	Murder	Fair trial concerns; method of execution	Mr. Ledell Lee was executed on 20/04/2017. Mr. Jack Harold Jones and Mr. Marcel Williams were executed on 24/04/2017. Mr. Kenneth Williams was executed on 27/04/2017. Mr. Bruce Ward, Mr. Don

* Individuals were executed before the communication was sent

Country	*Date appeal sent*	*Date response received*	*Name of individual*	*Charge alleged*	*Violation alleged*	*Status as far as could be established*
						Davis and Mr. Stacey Johnson remain at risk. Mr. Jason McGehee had his sentence reduced to a life term without parole.
United States of America	03/07/2017	18/07/2017	Mr. William Morva	Murder	DP against individual with disability; fair trial concerns;	Mr. William Morva was executed on 06/07/2017.
United States of America	03/11/2017	02/01/2018	Mr. Ruben Cárdenas Ramírez	Murder	Fair trial concerns	Mr. Ruben Cárdenas Ramírez was executed on 08/11/2017.
United States of America	15/02/2018		Mr. Doyle Hamm	Robbery-murder	Fair trial concerns; method of execution	No longer at risk
Yemen	24/01/2018		Mr. Hamid Kamali Bin Haydara	Compromising the independence of the Republic of Yemen	Fair trial concerns; not "most serious crimes"	Remains at risk

Replies received outside of the reporting period

Country	*Date appeal sent*	*Date response received*	*Name of individual*	*Charge alleged*	*Violation alleged*	*Status as far as could be established*
Egypt	JUA	24 Feb 2017 (EGY 2/2017)	Mr. Ahmed Amin Ghazali Amin Mr. Abdul Basir Abdul Rauf Mr. Ahmed Mustafa Ahmed Mohamed Mr. Mahmoud al-Sharif Mahmoud Mr. Mohamed Fawzi Abd al-Gawad Mahmoud Mr. Reda Motamad Fahmy Abd al Monem	Terrorism-related offences	Child at time of offence; ; extraction of confession under torture; fair trial concerns	Mr. Ahmed Amin Ghazali Amin and Mr. Abdul Basir Abdul Rauf remain at risk. Mr. Ahmed Mustafa Ahmed Mohamed, Mr. Mahmoud al-Sharif Mahmoud, Mr. Mohamed Fawzi Abd al-Gawad Mahmoud and Mr. Reda Motamad Fahmy Abd al Monem were granted a re-trial and their death sentences annulled
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	28 Dec 2016 (IRN 33/2016)	Mr. Himan Ouraminejad Mr. Salar Shadizadi Mr. Vali Yousef Zehi	Murder; drug offenses	Child at time of offense; fair trial concerns;	Mr. Salar Shadizadi and Mr. Himan Ouraminejad are no longer at risk of execution. Mr. Vali Yousef Zehi - No updated information available at time of issue
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	JUA	05 Aug 2016 (IRN 22/2016)	Mr. Barzan Nasrollah Zadeh	Enmity against god; murder	Child at time of offense; fair trial concerns;	Remains at risk.
Malaysia	UA	23 Feb 2017 (MYS 1/2017)	Mr. Suthar Batumalai Mr. B. Rames Batumalai	Murder	Fair trial concerns	Mr. Suthar Batumalai and Mr. B. Rames Batumalai were executed on 15/03/2017

* Individuals were executed before the communication was sent